THE

ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age ſoever, the moſt eaſy, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct Reading, and true Writing our Engliſh-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or publiſhed by any.

And further alſo, teacheth a direct courſe, how any unskilful perſon may eaſily both underſtand any hard Engliſh words, which they ſhall in Scriptures, Sermons, or elſe-where hear or read; and alſo be made able to uſe the ſame aptly themſelves; and generally whatſoever is neceſſary to be known for the *Engliſh* ſpeech: ſo that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other private uſe, ſo far as concerneth *Engliſh*: And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the firſt Book be meer childiſh for them, but alſo for all other; eſpecially for thoſe that are ignorant in the *Latin* Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-Maſter* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chief Commodities of his profeſſion.

Deviſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote*, Maſter of the Free-ſchool in Saint *Edmonds-Bury*.

Peruſed and approved by publick Authority; and now the 44 time Imprinted: with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book, added.

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The School-Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee the art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English *tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.*

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School Masters of the English *tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.*

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledg will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, *to know or write any number.*

By the Practice hereunto adjoined, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the ſame practice children ſhall learn, in a Catechiſm, *the knowledg of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civil behaviour.*

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practiſing of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt be much helped for the underſtanding of the Bible, *and other Hiſtories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both* Greek *and* Latin, *lived; and when the principal Hiſtories in them were done.*

I have ſet down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and underſtanding of any hard Engliſh *word borrowed from the* Greek, Latin, *or* French, *and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain Engliſh word: whereby the Children ſhall be prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of* Latin *words before they enter the Grammar-School, which alſo will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou underſtandeſt not any word in this Book, not before expounded, ſeek the Table. If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the* Latin *tongue, ſo would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practiſed.*

Finally, I have given thee ſuch Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldom find in England) *they alone will coſt thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profeſſion.*

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied, for the performance of theſe things, read the *Preface*; where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt Book, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

The

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

OTher men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may juſtly uſe ſuch ſtile as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of neceſſity to affect that plain rudeneſs, which may fit the capacity of thoſe perſons with whom I have to deal; the learned ſort are able to underſtand my purpoſe, and to teach the Treatiſe, without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my ſpeech unto the unskilful, which deſire to make uſe of it for their own private benefit, and to ſuch men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Semſters, and ſuch others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beſeech thee) to ſpeak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yea let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhall deliver unto thee: I ſeek nothing by thee, but thy own pleaſure, eaſe and profit, and the good of the Scholars: if peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the firſt it may ſeem ſomewhat hard or ſtrange to thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee; for if thou take diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou ſhalt learn very many profitable things that thou never kneweſt; yea, thou ſhalt learn more of the Engliſh tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth; thou ſhalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth; and thou maiſt ſit on thy ſhop-bord, at thy Loom, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou haſt made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of ſtudy, I know is a ſtranger to thee; yet muſt thou now be ſure that thou paſs not over any one word before thou well underſtand it. If thou canſt not find out the meaning and true uſe of any rule or word, and have none preſent to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meeteſt with thy Miniſter, or other learned Scholars of whom thou maiſt enquire; and do not think it any diſcredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other ſuch like things as thoſe of thy condition are uſually unacquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelf that all wiſe men will commend thee that deſireſt knowledg, which many reject; but they which refuſe to be directed, I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh ignorance, like *Scoggin's* Prieſt, who becauſe he had uſed his old *Mumpſimus* for thoſe dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpſimus*, though it be never ſo good. Two things generally, you muſt mark for the uſe of this book, Firſt, the true underſtanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be alſo a Teacher. And for the Firſt, Where I profeſs to teach with far more eaſe and pleaſure to the Learner, and therefore with greater ſpeed than others, underſtand the reaſon. Thou haſt but two principal things to learn; to ſpell truly any word of one ſyllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the firſt, I have diſpoſed ſyallables ſo in the firſt Book, however at the firſt ſight they may ſeem common, ſo as thou canſt meet none, but either thou haſt it there ſet down, or at leaſt ſo many like, both for the beginning and ending as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou ſhalt not be skilfull in. And I have begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they firſt learned, all other might follow

with

with very little labour. These syllables known (because all words be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my work, *templ* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*) and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom; yea often I write the word diversly (if it be us'd differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second book to learn, but only, Division of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and notes in the margin (which I would have thee alwayes diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many wherein the best English men in this land are not agreed: As some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latine *malitiosus*: So some write *Germine* from the Latine, some *Germin* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou mayst with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty: Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast, shall learn that here which he knew not; neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar-Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty or more together; hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one line, sentence, or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tendrest nature: and thus doubt not, but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in an higher Form will be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath

lately

lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and others; and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts of usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Gramarians, to hear their children pronounce: and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this book in their Schools, for it is lamentable to see into what iguorant handling silly little children chauce, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the only cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great errour) one sentence of true English; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradesman; If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise mark diligently the Directions given in all places of the Book, and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he missteth, and note them with thy pen and pin and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their propositions But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this, first, the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason: for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before; I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this enterance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so pratled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned languages: an argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

Farewel.

Abcdefghiklmnopqr
ꝛſtbuwxyzȝ

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOP
QRSTUWXYZ.

Aabcdefghjiklmnopq
rſstvuwxyz&.

ABCDEFGHJIKLMNOP
QRSTVUWXYZ.

Aabcdefghjiklmnopq
rſstvuwxyz&.

ABCDEFGHJIKLMNOP
QRSTVUWXYZ.

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ā ē ī ō ū.

The First Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only directs the Teacher

CHAP. I.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters teach him to know his Vowels: and after two or three days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old

TEaching all Syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c), betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a e i o u
Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id od ud
Af ef if of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ab eb ** ob**
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
Diphthongs: At et * ot *
Diphthongs: Ay ey * oy *
Diphthongs: Au eu * ou *
Diphthongs: Aw ew * ow *
Ay ey iy oy uy

a e i o u
Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Pa pe * po *
Wa be bi bo bu
Wa we wi wo wu
Qua que qui quo *

Up go on, I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly
Wo is me, Oh I dy,
You see in me no lye to be.

If ye do ill, fie on us all
Ah it is so, he is my so.
Wo be to me, if I do so.

c before a, o u, like k; but before e, or i, like s, if no other letter come between. (Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a Vowel)

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former ſorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and ſo the reſt; with practice of Reading the ſame ſort of words of three Letters. And here you ſee that this, and every new Chapter, doth ſo repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholars to call theſe words, Syllables; and that ſo many letters as we ſpell ogether, we call a Syllable: and you may repeat the firſt two letters, as oft as the capacity of a child ſhall require it. And for the more pleaſure of the child, I have uſed ſuch Syllables as are uſed for *Engliſh* words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel conſonant, and a ſyllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, eſpecially thoſe in the former chapter, *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.*

Ba bab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay
Be bed, be beg be bet
Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil, bi bit
Bo bot, ba bon, bo bos boz boy
Bu bud but bus, bu bul bu buc buz
Da, dad dag day, dam daw day
De den det, de dew
Di did dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dopt doz dot dow
Du dup dul, du dum
Fa fal fan far, fa fat
Fe fed fel ſe fen few
Fi fil fin fir fit
Fo fog foz fap, fo foy
Fu ful fur
Ga gad, ga gay
Ge ges get
Gi gib, gig gil
Go gob gop got
Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut
Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay
He hed hel hem hen hew
Hi hid him, hi hip his hit
Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop
Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur
La lad lag lap, la las law lay
Le lad leg, le les let
Li lib lig lim, li lip
Lo lob, lo lol lop lot low
Lu lug, lu lul
Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mow may
Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis
Mo mod mas mow. Mu mul mum mur
Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, new

Nt nib nit nip. Na nod noz not now.
Nu num nun nut
Pa pan pas pat paw pap
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit
Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put.
Ra rag ram ran rod rat raw ray
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
Ta tap tar tar Te teg ter ten tew
Tt tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow tay
Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal calm can cap cat
Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit
Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy
Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
Sa sad sag sam, sa saw. Se sel set
Si sip sir sit. So sob som sot sow
Su sun, su sup.
Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Jud
Ye yel yes yet
Wa-ban bar bat. We ber
Wa wag wal wan was wat way
We wel wed wit
Wi will win, wo wol woot
Qua quaf quat. Qui quig quil quit.

In this kind of words of one Syllable, we uſe only (*c*) before (*a, o, u,*) *and* (*k*) before (*e*) and (*y, i,*) and not otherwiſe, except in fained words, as *Ciſs* for *Ciſly*, *Kate* for *Katherine*: and in ſome proper names as *Cis* the father of *Saul*, but we uſe (*ſ*) before any vowel, therefore have I placed them as you ſee.

This ſpeech is made only of words taught before, where you are not to obſerve the ſenſe, being frivolous, but only to teach diſtinct reading.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, and ſo God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

CHAP. III.

SEtteth down only all thoſe Syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu
Bra bre bri bro bru
Cha che chi cho chu
Cla cle cli clo clu

Ask the Learner what consonants will follow (b); and let him answer (l) or (r) and practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease & benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book

I call (h) a Consonant here & elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Alhough I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dra dre dri dro dru
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pra pre pri pro pru
Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku

Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wra wre wri wro wru

CHAP. IV.

HEre are adjoined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Bla blad, ble bled-bles blew, blit blits, blo blot
Bra brag brand bra bras brat bray
Bre bred best brew. brim bro brow
Cha champ chap chas chat che chew
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chul
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crib cro crob cros crow, cru crum
Dra drab draf drag dram draw dray
Dre drey, dri drip, dro drop, dru drum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flap flat flaw flad, fle fled
Flit flit flo flot flow floz, flu flur
Fra trop, fre fret, fri frig, frog from frow
Gla glad glas, glo glew glt glid
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnaw
Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grin gro gres
Kna knap knaw, kni knit
Kno kno; know knu knub knug

Pla

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow, plu plumb
Pra prat pray, pre pres, pri prig.
*Sca ſcab ſcan ſcar
Ske skeg skept shew, ski skil skin skip
Sco ſcof ſcot. Scul ſcum
Sha ſhad ſhal, ſhed ſhel ſhew
Sla ſlab ſlay ſle ſlew
Sli ſlid ſlip ſlit ſlo ſlop ſlow, ſlu ſlut
Sme ſmel, ſmi ſmit, ſmo ſmu ſmut
Sna ſnag ſnap ſnat, ſnt ſnig, ſno ſnow, ſnu ſnut
Spa ſpan ſpar, ſpe ſped ſpen ſpew
Spi ſpil ſpin ſpit, ſpo ſpot, ſpu ſpur,
Sta ſtag ſtar ſtat ſtay ſte ſtem
Sti ſtif ſtil ſtir, ſto ſtod ſtow, ſtu ſtub ſtuf ſtur
Swa ſwad ſwag ſwan, ſwap ſway, ſwe ſwel
Swi ſwig ſwit ſwim
Tha then that thaw, the them then they
Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus
Tra trap tray tre try. Tri trim trip
Tro trop trow tray, tru trub trus
Twi twig
Wha what whe when whey. whi whip, who whoſe whom
Wra wrap, wre wren, wri wrig writ, wro wrot
Squa ſquab ſquad ſquat, ſqui ſquib.

*I have placed (c) and (k) as in the ſecond chapter. Although you will find (k) written before (a) and (u) as in (skarlet) (skull) yet do the moſt exact writers ſay (ſcarlet) (ſcul), but Kalendar

I met a man by the way this day, who when he ſaw me, hit me a blow that it did ſwell, for that I did not ſtir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his ſtaff that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a croſs-blow on the leg, ſo that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to ſee as in a glaſs my bad ſpot: and I will pray him, that if he ſhall ſee me ſo groſs, and ſo far out of the way, that he will whip me well, ſo that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth down firſt all Syllables of four letters, beginning with three Conſonants. Secondly, joineth the ſame like

tha

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth Syllables made of Dipthongs.

Oppose your Scholar in these as willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (*h*) or (*ch*). Make your Scholars know perfectly these Dipthongs, and use them to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Scra scre scri scro scru
Skra skre skri skro skru
Scla scle scli sclo sclu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu
Spla sple spli splo splu
Spra spre spri spro spru
Thra thre thri thro thru
Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu.

Scra scrap, scred screw, scri scrub, scru scruple.
Shra shrap, shred shrew, shri shrig, shrill, shru shrub, shrug.
Stra strag, strau stray, stre steer, stri strot strop.
Spla splar, spli split
Spra spra, spre spree, spri spring
Thra thral, thro throt, thru thrum.

At all tail quail, stat staid, bra brain twain, twa watt
Brau braul scrau'e, lau laud.
Tot toll bot bott spott, jot join coin, bot bois
Du our pour or stout fou foul scroud scoul cloud, low bous
Fee feed bleed, she sheep, see feel heel queen
Boo book look hook stood, fool hool spool.

CHAP. VI.

Teaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.

Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Adg edg idg odg udg
Ads eds ids ods uds
Alf elf ilf olf ulf
Ald eld ild old uld
Alk elk ilk olk ulk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm

Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Als els ils ols uls
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Amb emb imb omb umb
Amp emp imp omp ump
Ams ems ims oms ums
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

An

Ant ent int ont unt
Apl epl ipl opl upl
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt
Arb erb irb orb urb
Ard erd ird ord urd
Arf erf irf orf urf
Arg erg irg org urg
Ark erk irk ork urk
Arm erm irm orm urm
Arn ern irn orn urn

Arp erp irp orp urp
Ars ers irs ors urs
Art ert irt ort urt
Ash esh ish osh ush
Ask esk isk osk usk
Aſl eſl iſl oſl uſl
Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Ath eth ith oth uth
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Ats ets its ots uts.

force with ce

CHAP. VII.

ADjoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with the firſt of the Chapters, and others that begin Syllables with ſuch practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab bal. Ga gad gadl, ſtrabl wrable.
Be peb pebl. Bl bleb blebl mibl, dzbdzibl, ſtrl ſtrlbl
Co cob cobl. Go bobgoble, hobhebl
Yu bub bubl ſtu ſtub ſtubl
Cra crab crabs, dza dzabdzabs, ſta ſtab ſtabs
We web webs. Rl rib ribs
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs, turubrubs
Rl rich, whl which, mu much, ſu ſuch
La lad lads, ſha ſhad ſhads, ſquads. We bed beds, pe peds
Ll lid lids. Go god gods rods
Ba baſ baſt thaſt
Ya haſ haſt. De det deſt cleſt
Gi gif giſt lift riſt, ſi ſiſt cliſt.
Lo loſ loſt ſoft
La laught. Yl high nigh
Da dag dagle, wzagl dzagl ſtragl
Gl gig gigl, wzig wzl wgeigl
Go gog gogl

You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will be more eaſie; which is eſpecially when the word endeth in (*ch, gh,* or *ſh*) for then they cannot eaſily be divided.

Ba

Ba bal bald, Sca scal scald, Ye bel held geld
Gi gil gild, mil mild, chil wild
Ca cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf shelf twelf. Gu gul gulf
Wa bal balk chalk walk talk
Mi mil milk silk. Po pol polk. Bu bul bulk
Ba bal balm calm palm. Be bel helm. Fi film. Bo bolm
Fa fal falm. Sti stol stoln. Swo swoln
Sca scal scalp. Be bel help. Whe whelp. Gu gulf gulf
Fa fal fals. Bu puls
Fa fal felt. Sha shalt. We bel belt felt melt smelt
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt
La lem lamp Ken kemb Com comb Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shri shrimp
Po pom pomp Du dum dump Ju jum jump crump stump
Da dam dams damps Ste stem stems Pin plum plums
Da dan daun dance faunc jaunc laune thaunc
Fe feu fenc heuc penc Mut quince fince, Du oun ouns
Wa ban band land sand wand. We ben lend spend send
Fi fin find blind wind. Wo bound. Yo hound bound round
Pa ban hang. Si sin sing thing string
Po you young strong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank
Li lin link drink pink shrink, Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant. Gra graunt haunt
Wa ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent
Mi din dint mint stint hint splint
Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt lunt blunt
Da dap dapl gropl griple
Co cou coul
Ca cap carp, taps traps chaps bi hips lips quips
So sop sops cops tops chops drops strops
Ca cap capt crapt lapt chapt strapt. We kep kept
Mi dip dipt ript sipt tipt shipt tript stript
Do dos doyt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supt
Be her herp. Cu cur curb
Ca car card carf dwarf wharf. Cu curf curt
Wa bar barg larg charg. We ber berg
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur surg spurg.

Ba bar bark bark mark park clark ſpark
Wo woz wozk. Lu lur lurk.
Ba bar barm farm barm warm charm ſwarm.
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woz wozm ſtozm.
Ba bar barm warn yarn. Fi firm quirn ſirn.
Bo boz bozn cozn tozn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn.
Ca car carp barp warp ſharp.
Ve verſe Wozwozs. Cu cur curs
Ca cart dart bart part quart wart ſmart mart
Da* aſh daſt laſh. Ka raſh gna gnaſh
Di dir dirt. Fozt ſozt ſhozt. Yu yur hurt
Fre freſh. Fi iſh Fiſh.
Gu guſh ruſh bluſh bzuſh cruſh puſh tuſh
Ca caſk maſk taſk. Dez deſk. Yu bus huſk muſk
Fri friſ friſt wziſt. Yu mus ruſt
Ga gas gaſp wzaſp. Ri riſp whiſp criſp
Ca caſt haſt faſt laſt waſt taſt baſt chaſt
Be bes beſt. Je jeſt reſt neſt weſt yeſt cheſt wzeſt
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
Ka ratt ratle. Ke ket kettle. Ti tit titl ſpittl. Mut ruttl.
Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath ſaith wzath
Wi ith ſith with. Mo oth doth mouth ſouth ſlougth
Thzu thzuſt, thza thzaſh, thze thzeſh, thzo thzong,

* The reaſon of this difference is ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
But no bag of Gold, houſe or free-hold.
My coin is but ſmall, find it who ſhall,
For I know this my ſelf, it is all but pelf.
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yield me milk; her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp:
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much in haſte, may ſerve for a taſte.
And ſo I muſt end, no vain words to ſpend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in four conſonants; containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practiſe for reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Et eight, he height weight. St ſight bꝛt
Bou bought ought taught wꝛought ſought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Wel welch welch. Ft fil filch milch pilch
Am amb embl bꝛamble. Scre ſcremb. Nt nim nimble
Fu fumb fumbl ſtumbl. Nt nim nimph
Am amp ampl bꝛamble eꝛample. Tem temple. Pim pimple
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps
Bla blanch bꝛanch quanch. Wen bench, wꝛt wꝛinch
For *a* here many put *au*: we may put *a* before *n* not pronounced. Ca can candle handle: Spꝛen ſpꝛendle
Pa man mantle. Spꝛan ſpꝛantl. Grum gruntl
Ten tenth. Nt nin ninth. De dep depth
Ca can camp campt ſlampt. Tem tempt. Gum ſtumpt
Kt kin kindl ſpindl. Bu bundle
An ankl. Wꝛt wꝛingl ſpꝛingl, Un unkl
Pa mangl tangl wꝛangl. Pt mingl ſingl
Ga garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu cur curdl
Ct circ circle
Fa far fardle. Gir girdl. Pu hur hurdl
Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purble. Kt kir kirt kirtl mirtl
Turturtl. Wo woꝛ woꝛld. Cu cur curdl
Ca caſt caſtle. Wꝛa wꝛaſtle. Tht thiſtle. Jug jugl
Words ending in four conſonants moſt of them being the plural number. Da daſh daſht laſht waſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht
As ask askt. Cla claſp claſpt
Ca catch watch ſcratch. Jt itch, witch.

Len length ſtrength. Eight weight weights (worlds
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hurdls girdls, Turtls

As.

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables; with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Mast. DO you think your self suf-fi-ci-ent-ly instructed to spell and read di-stinct-ly any word of any syl-la-ble, that now we may pro-ceed to teach rules fo the true and easie di-vi-si-on of any word of many syllables.

Schol. Sir I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

Mast. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-si-on you see are four syl-lables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syl-la-ble?

Mast. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

I divide your syllables for you until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children: I make (n) a letter for plainness which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Mast. Any of the bowels, a, e, i, o, u: as a-ny, e-vil, i-do, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two bowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Diphthong. * Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound, is called a diphthong. * For when one is little sounded, I call them improper diphthongs, *A, E, O, E,* in Latin words make a diphthong.

Mast. You must then call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two bowels.

Schol. Will any two bowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, * none that are fully sounded but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou; oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must joyn together, except in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el; so in se-eth, a-gree-ing; and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as see, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joined.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, vi, vo, joyned together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value, verily, visit, vow: I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joined with a bowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from bowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Consonants. Mast. I mean all the other letters except the bowels; which can spell nothing without some of the bowels; as take (e) out of strength. str'ngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is none of the bowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a bowel; but when they be consonants, they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable, with a bowel, as in yet, you; so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end which is not sounded?

(e) not sounded. Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syllable long: as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a shrewd dame,

My man hath cut my Horse mane
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. Be-ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel,
He hid the Ox hide:
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Toss the ball, toss the woosl.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

In this Second, whene is long it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Mast. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterwards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. IF you will gently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never yet

yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any: I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule; or the chiefest ground in this work?

Mast. Briefly, it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule; for in these words you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed: therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Mast. Three: the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e),

Schol. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Mast. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick; and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language: otherwise never; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the greatest and hardest English words that you shall find lon-

Schol.

Schol. I Have already with eaſe and certainty learned to know how many ſyllables are in a word ſo ſoon as I ſee it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Maſt. Mark then theſe rules following, and you ſhall neither fail. The firſt is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the latter of them in the ſyllable following, as in tri-al, mu-tu-al, ſay-ing, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewiſe when the ſame conſonants are doubled they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-ty, &c. Except when they are needleſſy doubled in words of the plural number, as in Plummes, hilles whippes, cragges, for plums, hills, whips, crags,

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Maſt. When naming a thing, we ſpake of more than one: as one whip we call the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what ſhall I do, when I find one conſonant betwixt two vowels?

Maſt. *a*: You muſt put the conſonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two ſeveral words, which we call ſimple *b* words, are joyned together; as in ſave-guard two ſyllables, not ſa-ve-guard, three ſyllables: becauſe it is made or compounded of two ſeveral words ſave & guard: ſo where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-neſs, wiſe-ly. Where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition only, and ſignifie nothing, as *c* neſs in lameneſs, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: alſo (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſt; the reaſon is, becauſe (x) hath the ſound of *d* two conſonants, (d) and (s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverſe conſonants betwixt two vowels?

For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double conſonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing thoſe ſyllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring ſcholars to preſent practice.

One conſonant.

a Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant. except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

b We call that ſimple that is not compounded.

c he ſimple is called a double conſonant. Two conſonants, will keep the ſame letters as when it was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) Maſt.

Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Mast. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bless, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined in words of mo syllables?

Mast. Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus res-tore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-crable, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these dl, ld, mp, dg, rn) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word?

Three or more consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart

Schol.

Scho. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or cons-train, or const-rain, or constr-ain, but constrain, because (ns) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can; therefore it must begin it: so im-ply, king-dom, de-struction, acknowledg, trans-gress, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every Consonant must go to this Syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be markt, as, mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they [illegible] words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-slike, di-slike, transpose, as ye have learned: because in compositions every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derthatthe words thus: speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught. Object.

Mast. I know it well: yet because, if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on Childrens memories) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgment any English word that can be laid before you. Answ.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading, to as many as are of years able to discern; yet many will not easily believe that little Children can conceive them, and make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion then profit.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the Child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning; which words there, and rule

here being orderly taught, as is perceived, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made tryal upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing, if your Child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as easie, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading; yet he may at the second.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word

Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (se) and when short words end in (e) we use to add (k)

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides, that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters, I pray which are they?

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels go before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like s as in place, race: so lic lice, true truce: also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so hang strange string. fringe: so larg large: in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age, hug

hug huge. Where you muſt mark, that the ſound which g hath in age and huge, being long in ſhort ſyllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is alſo when e, i or o come before g, leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg, which vowels before g, are never but long, except in liege, ſeige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e uſed in the end of many words not ſounded, when neither it changeth ſound, nor maketh the ſyllables long; why is that?

Maſt. We ſee it indeed often, but rather of cuſtom (as they ſay), for* beauty than neceſſity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two conſonants, or a conſonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, ſonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the conſonant, nor uſe ſuch e, as the Latins ſay mel, as, roſ; we mell, aſs roſs. And ſometime we uſe not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, ſhall: yet we uſe as longer without e, then aſſe with it: yea ſometimes we uſe e after two conſonants, to draw the ſyllables long, for difference ſake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, leſt they ſhould be pronounced ſhort. like cradl, ladl. which ſome men would diſtinguiſh by doubling d, as ſaddle: but it is both unuſual and needleſs to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And ſome pronounce theſe words, blind, find, bind, ſhort: others blinde, binde, write e long, which e if we ſhould write after ſome words, it would utterly overthrow the natural ſound; as if we ſhould write hang with e thus, hange, we muſt pronounce it like ſtrange, and hence ariſeth the difference of the laſt ſyllable in hanger and ſtranger. So words ſounding as long, ſong, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they ſhould have e, would ſound like frienge, hinge; as ſwing him in a rope, ſwindg him with a rod, which muſt not be written with dg, friendge, as ſome think: as the former examples ſhew, in theſe words fringed, hinged where d is never written.

* Especially after *i* and *u*, as in *eſpie*, *argue*.

Whereas ſome would make ſuch words as *able* two ſyllables, and that e in the end makes *bl* to be as it were a Syllable, I can ſee no reaſon for it.

Schol, If this be the cuſtom without reaſon, what certainty ſhould I hold?

Maſt. Although it were good and eaſie, both for our own

country-learners, and strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised (which things might easily be done, yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Of letters not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow. (a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end. as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, brest good, god, coast, cost, as if you write brede gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and therefore in proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Tekoah, Bo-az.

The joining of those kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

(e) (e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) (i) In shield, field priest, chief, brief, thrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) (o) In people, blood, yeomen, jeopardy.

(u) (u) In gueſt, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build. tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue. plague, pilogue, synagogue.

(b) (b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.

(c) (c) In back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, nock, buck, luck and all the like; for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, icle, ecle, ocle, ucle.

Scho. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as c?

Mast. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long, as in bake, cake, speak, like, look, duke, yet these that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c) as lac, nec, hic, sic, hoc. duc: when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) I

(g) In reſign, enſign, ſlegm, raign, ſoveraign, Gaſcoign. (g)

(h) In Chriſt, myrrh, ghoſt, John, whole, ſcholar Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, cholor, chryſtal, Rhue, Rheniſh, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholly. So in forraign proper names, as, Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Ariſtarchus. So thoſe that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning ſeldom, as Arch-angel, therefore commonly called, Ark-angel. (h)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghoſt, are of moſt men but little ſounded, as might, ſight, pronounced as mite, ſite: but in the end of a word, ſome Countries ſound them fully; others not at all: as ſome ſay, plough, ſlough, bough, others plou, ſlou, bou; thereupon ſome write, burrough, ſome burrow, but the trueſt is, both to write and pronounce. (gh)

(n) In ſolemn, hymn. (n)

(p) In Pſalm, receipt, accompt. (p)

(ſ) In Iſle. (ſ)

(t) Is always written, but little ſounded before ch, when the ſyllable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next before, as in catch, ſtretch, ditch, botch, ſnatch, except in rich, which, much, in which cuſtom have prevailed againſt rules. But, if the ſyllable be long, or hath another conſonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch, &c. (t)

In ſuch rule of writing, you muſt not only underſtand the firſt original word, but all derivation riſing from it. Note, that e long, ſounded not in *ſe*, nor *ſea*, is always written with *ee*

Here many obſerve, that cuſtom hath prevailed againſt reaſon, elſe why ſhould a be written in hoar, boar, rather than dore, dore, or i in fruit, rather then in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you ſhall find all that may breed doubt ſet down in the table, at the end of the Book, where you may aſk counſel, as your doubts ſhall ariſe: and not only for theſe ſorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Scho. You told me you would obſerve ſomething more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Maſt. Well remembred: it is this: † words ending in es, are moſt of the plural number, and are made of the ſingular, by adding e, for where it is needful to uſe e in the end of the ſingular number, it ſhall not be needful to uſe es in the plural.

† Words of the plural number.

plural as in jewels, engines, except the singular end in a bowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mills, and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writting them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Scho. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular;

Mast. Yes sometime; as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se, or sh as in graces, places. churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile twenty mile or miles.

CHAP V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned?

Mast. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters besides those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as ch is commonly sounded, as in these words, thank

e and o

* which Grammarians call the second person. ph

thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in theſe words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, theſe, brothel, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus; and in words of more than one ſyllable ending in ther, thed, theth, theſt, thing: as father breathed, breatheth, fartheſt ſeething.

th like (ϑ) the Greek (*th*) which only Scholars underſtand

Alſo g, when e or i follow, brings great hardneſs to our learners and ſtrangers, being diverſly ſounded, g moſt often ſounded as je, as in * agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in theſe words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, ſugar. And gi, as ji as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet-ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the ſound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeſt, hngeth, hanging. Some men think, that theſe few words might be thus differently written: a childs gig, a Scottiſh jig; a gill of fiſh, and a jill of wine: but our Engliſh tongue will hardly bear ji in one ſyllable: therefore to be ſure when to write g, and when j, know that the ſound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, taking thoſe words that you ſhall find written with g in the Table. But our Engliſh proper names are written as pleaſeth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwiſe why ſhould Jermaine be written otherwiſe than the firſt ſyllable in Germain? or Jeſſe rather than Geſſe? And this I take to be the reaſon why Gifford is diverſly pronounced, and made two different names, which is moſt like at the firſt to be but one? yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

gi and *ge*
* The firſt ſort are ſo ended like the Latin (g), the other like the Greek γ.

Moreover ti before on, is pronounced as ſi, as in redemption: except ſ or x go before t, as queſtion, adultion, mixtion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Ægyptian: except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowel, is added to a perfect word ending in i, as ing be added to pity, or eſt to lofty, it is pitying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue for true writing

ce, se, ci, si, ting is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si or both, as in icience: therefore many words that are meerly English, are almost left indifferent, as some write fausset some fauset, others faucet; so pincer or pinser; bullace, or bullasse some bulleis; cissers or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with se as set, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease; or when s is sounded like z, as amase. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

This is by adding something to the biginning or end.

often like z, as in Brasier.

ci, si, ti, xi. But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci, and xi, are seldom, suspicion, complexion; si more often, as in those that end in casion, cession. ension. curtion, fession, fusion, gression, hension, tution mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, session, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Divers writings of the same sound. Mast. That divers other words of the same pronounciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth. Two men came to me, their minds are there.
Wait on me, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son cryeth.
Stand still here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringing much profit.
I heard that which was hard.

o before m, or like n. This Will-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great sum of money.

The proper name written Some Soam. Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custom, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (s) sometimes like (z) as we use their use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant. as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah. The same writing of divers sounds.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, for broun, but especially in the end of a word; yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow, And therefore I see no reason why now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow, a bow, to sow for the sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * heart of the Hart panteth. The same writing in a divers sence. *Which some write Hart.

A fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, or enform: so bettel bottle: or yerk, or jerk: Jail. or Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey, tansey. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor. Divers sounds and writings in the same * sence (c) (*like, que*) When you have a word derived of a Latin word which endeth in (*cus*) write (*like*) as in

Further you must mark, that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous; but words of one syllable with (us) as trus, or trus.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latin Tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publike, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician. publike, from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latin word ending in (*quus*) write (*que*) as oblique from *obliqus*.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh in a diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it

when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other word written with (y) for difference sake, although other-where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me, that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they join consonants that our English tongue doth not. *Mnason*, *Ptolomy*, *Rhodus*, *Stenes*, signifying the four fore-teeth, *pneuma*, spirit or breath, *Cnius*, bastard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words, that are not usually in English, as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *ar x*: in proper names, alz, auz, aiz, &c. This ash is of the Latins: we use also in Latin Sclara, not used in English, we use also do contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Accents usually omitted in our English Prints.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting up the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometimes differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (n) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

* The points are thus called
(,) a Comma
(:) a Colon
(.) a Period
(?) an Interrogation
() a Parenthesis, ā ē ī ō ū Called Breviations

You must observe also those which we do call * points, or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like a small half Moon, noteth a small stay: two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay: and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus, () as, Teach me, (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for m or n, as mā man, cō

cō for con, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent which exactly should be written thus, * th'intent

* Called *Apestrophe.*

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg; As also when we put a letter for a number. as V. for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly. when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

Capital Letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can neber miss in spelling, or reading, nor as I think in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceibe you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will gibe you a tast, thereby to gibe you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herd, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, aseard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit; &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as leal for veal.

And a nox a nals, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox an ass, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

We use to put (n) to the word, as *mine* for *my*, when next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then neber use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour

Peculiar terms.

bour, may say, My lath standeth near the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mast. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently), not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

When your Scholars shall learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answers.

When your Scholars oppose one the other, let the answerer answer without t Book.

Joh. Who will adventure his credit with me in opposing for victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob.

Rob. True, yet we must write it because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yes many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then serveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h,a,t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g,e, be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J. e.

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you miss; for if you look but into your table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my error, therefore I will try if I can requite it. What spelleth b,r,a,n,c,h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay but you should put in (u)

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Bob. How spell you might?

Joh. M,i,g,h,t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m,i,t,e, spelleth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the true writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, n, or r.

Rob.

Rob. How proue you it?

Joh. Because g l a spell gla: g n a gna: g r a gra.

Rob. When three Consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str put a and it spelleth stra: but btra will spell nothing: because b cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not str spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word Rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How prove you that?

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally as if he spake without book.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition.

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a d ad, then take the next m o mo, then put them together admo: so spell, and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo admo, then join unto that ni admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

Joh. My Master doth sometimes practice us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thrugh. Wraght, wreght, wright, wroght, wrught. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Jaunch, jeunch, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what bowel to ſpell your ſyllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you will write from, and know not whether you ſhould write it with a or o.

Joh. I would try it with all bowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk when I went to School with him, taught me to ſound theſe bowels otherwiſe than (methinks) you do.

Let the unskilful teacher take great heed of this fault, and let ſome good Scholars hear their children pronounce theſe ſyllables.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me theſe ſyllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod bud. I learned to ſay bade, bede, bide, bode, bude, ſounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid or command; and bid as bide long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for theſe three bowels, a. i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cauſe of ſo great ignorance of true writing in thoſe that want the Latin tongue.

Joh. You ſay true, for ſo did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu, to ſay, ſaa ſee ſi ſoo ſow, as if ſhe had ſent me to ſee her ſow: when as (ſe) ſhould be ſounded like the (ſea) and (ſu) to (ſue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppoſe you: how were you taught to find the natural ſound of Conſonants?

Joh. By the ſpeech of a ſtutterer or ſtammerer, and to obſerve how he laboured to * ſound the firſt letter of a word: as if the ſtammerer ſhould pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expreſſeth the ſound of (l) which is the firſt letter, and ſo of all the other Conſonants,

* For letters firſt deviſed according to ſound.

Rob. How many ways can you expreſs this ſound ſi?

Joh. Only three: ſi, ci, and ſci or xi, which is cſi.

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a bowel doth commonly ſound (ſi) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in ſome few queſtions in ſome part of that which we have learned, and alſo after every leſſon: and as you are in ſaying, I will mark where you miſs, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worſt, I will likewiſe provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the victory; for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. May, by your leave, we shall first read her again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book.

A Short Catechism.

Acts 12. 16. *WHat Religion do you profess?*
The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

Ro. 10. 9, 10. Act. 4. 12. 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. Deut. 4. 34. & 6.4.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian? Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One.

Eph. 4.6. 2 Tim. 1. 17. John 4. 24. 1 Joh. 5.7.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

Mar. 3t 16, 19. Mat. 28. 19. 1 Joh. 5.7.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

Psal. 19. 1, 2. Rom. 1. 28. & 3. 17. & 23.

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who created the World? God. Heb. 11. 3.
Whereof did he create it? Gen. 1. 1.
Of nothing, and that by his Word.
Who made you? God the Father. 1 Cor. 8. 6.
How did he create you?
In holineſs and righteouſneſs. Eph. 4. 24.
Why were you thus created? Rom 11. 26.
To glorifie God. Gen. 1. 27.
Are you able to do this of your ſelf? No.
Why ſo?
Becauſe I am a ſinner.
How came you to be a ſinner, ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created?
By the fall of *Adam.*
What was his ſin?
Diſobedience againſt God in eating the forbidden fruit. Rom 3. 10.
How came it to paſs that you are become a ſinner in Adam? 1 John 1. 8.
Becauſe he was the Father of Mankind. Rom. 5. 11.
How do you prove that you are a ſinner? Gal. 3. 19.
By the Teſtimony of mine own Conſcience, and by the Law of God. Pſal. 19. 7.
What is the Law of God?
A perfect rule of righteoueſs, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the ſum whereof is contained in the Commandments.
How many be there? Ten.
Rehearſe them.
1. Then God ſpake all theſe words, ſaying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the houſe of Bondage; Thou ſhalt have no other Gods but me. Exod. 20.
2. Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelf any graven Image, nor the likeneſs of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou ſhalt not bow down to them, nor worſhip them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and viſit the ſins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and ſhew mercy unto thouſands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

3 Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; forthe Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day; Six days ſhalt thou labour and do all that thou haſt to do; but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son, and thy daughter, thy man-ſervant, and thy maid-ſervant, thy cattel and the ſtranger that is within thy gates. For in ſix days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day; wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou ſhalt do no murther.

7 Thou ſhalt not commit adultery

8 Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

9 Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy Neighbour.

10 Thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbours houſe: thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his ſervant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his aſs, nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *a Commandment or a preface?*

Apreface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the firſt Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the firſt Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the ſecond Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to uſe theſe Commandments as Prayers?

No, becauſe they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed? No.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Eph. 2. 3. Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives. Gal. 3. 10.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law? Prov. 2. 11.

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul. Psal. 119. 51.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes. Rom. 6. 23.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it? Act. 4. 12.

No verily. Mat. 3. 17. Rom. 9. 5.

Must he needs be God and man? Isa. 9. 6.

Yes. Heb. 1. 6.

Why?

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man he could not; therefore he must be also God. Heb. 2. 14. & 9. 12.

How did he save us? 1 Pet. 1. 19.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day. Heb. 4. 15. 1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No; there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the Devil and his Angels. Mat. 7. 23 & 25. 46.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone. Gal. 3. 26. 2.

Hath every Man this Faith in himself? Joh 1. 12.

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of nature. Mat. 16. 17.

How is Faith gotten?

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2. Act. 2. 37. Heb. 11. 7. Psal. 119. 103. 1 John 3. 4. A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

Rehearse the sum of your faith.

I believe in God the Father Almighty: Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin *Mary*: suffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judg the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Churth, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. *Amen.*

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthning Faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11. A Sacrament is a seal and a Pledg of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments *be there in the Church of God?*

Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them? The Lord Jesus.

Mat. 26. 16. 1 Cor. 11. 23 *To what end?*

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified. Gen. 17. 11.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying? Rom. 4. 1.

Water. John 3. 6.

What is the thing signified? Mark 16. 16.

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congrega- Act. 2. 38.
tion of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my Rom 6. 3.
sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same. Mat. 30. 26,

What do you profess in Baptism? 27.

To dye unto sin, and live unto righteousness. 1 Cor. 11. 23,

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen? 24, 25.

Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthned, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine, so doth my soul withall receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bones?

No, the bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passeover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Passeover, but a Gen. 17. 10, 11.
sign of it. Exod. 12. 11.

How do you eat Christs Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord? John 6. 63.

No.

Who

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Heretcks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

Tit. 3. 10. He must prove and examine himself.

1 Cor. 11. 28. *Wherein must he examine himself?*

1. What knowledg he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Heb. 12. 14. *Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?*

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30. 2 Chron. 30. 18, 19. Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, pirvate enemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

Rom. 8. 26. Prayer.

1 Joh. 5. 24. *What is Prayer?*

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Psal. 50. 14, 15. *Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the name of Saints and Angels?*

Joh. 16. 23. No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

Mat. 5 9. As Christ taught me, saying,

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our dayly bread: And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us: And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever, Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the glory of God, and three our own neceſſities.

What are theſe words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

What are theſe words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the glory, for ever?

The Concluſion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thankſgiving. Pſal. 116. 1.

Is it enough you thank him with your lips?

No, but I muſt be obedient to his Laws and Commandments: which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry neceſſary Obſervations for a Chriſtian.

1. THat We keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words and deeds, continually. Prov 2. 23. 26 1 Pet. 1. 15

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, careleſly, and unprofitably ſpent. Eph. 5. 16.

3 That once in the day (at the leaſt) private prayer and meditation be uſed. Gen. 25. 63.

4 That care be had to do and receive good in company. Gen. 18. 19.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard inſtructed, watched over, and governed. Deut. 6. 7.

6 That no more time or care be beſtowed in matters of the world, than muſt needs. Col. 3. 1.

7 That we ſtir up our ſelves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.

8 That we give not the leaſt bridle to wandring luſts and affections. Col. 3 4.

9 That we prepare our ſelves to bear the Croſs by what means it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe us. Mat. 16. 21. Lam 1. 10.

10 That we beſtow ſome time, not only in mourning for Dan. 9. 3. 4.

our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

12 That we use as we shall have opportunity (at least as we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Eccles. 7. 4.
Phil. 1. 23.

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledg.

Deut. 17. 15.
Psal. 1. 2.

15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

Neh. 8. 39.
1 Chron. 34 21.
1 Pet. 1. 14.

16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weaned in us, that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

2 Pet 2. 20, 21, 22.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Rev. 2. 4.
Jam. 1. 19, 22.
Eccles. 5. 1.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

Eph. 5. 20.

19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.

Lastly,

20. Lastly, That we make not these holy Practices of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

ALmighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy heavenly Word: so we beseech thee, open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most soveraign remedy for us, even thy dear and onely begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us; not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change: O God enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the daies of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our brethren,

and ſalvation of our Souls, through Ieſus Chriſt: To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghoſt, be given all Honour and Glory for ever: *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jeſus Chriſt, for making theſe Creatures to ſerve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me Grace moderately and ſoberly to uſe them, that my bodily health may be ſtill continued to thy Glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jeſus Chriſt: *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreſhed with Meat and Drink, and my mind alſo fitted to do thoſe things that thou requireſt of me; let it now be my meat to do thy will, and thoſe works which belong to my duty, with all chearfulneſs and good conſcience; that for theſe and all other thy mercies, my thankfulneſs in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy ſight, to the end of my life, through Jeſus Chriſt: To whom with thee and the Holy Ghoſt, be all Honour, Glory, and Thankſgiving, now and ever: *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor wretched Creatures give thee moſt humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and ſafe ſleep, and for raiſing us up from the ſame: We beſeech thee for Chriſts ſake, to proſper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the diſcharge of our duty in our Vocation; principally to thy Glory, next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and laſt of all to the benefit and content of our Maſters. Grant dear Father, that we may chearfully and conſcionably do our buſineſs and labours, not as men-pleaſers, but as ſerving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief maſter of us, and that thou ſeeſt and beholdeſt us with thy fatherly eyes, who haſt

promiſed

promiſed reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlaſting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: We beſeech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the ſtrength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediouſneſs of this irkſom labour which thou for our ſins haſt poured upon all mankind, may ſeem to us delectable and ſweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, theſe our requeſts, for thy Son our Saviours ſake; in whoſe Name we pray as he himſelf hath taught us: *Our Father*, &c.

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOſt merciful God and tender Father, which beſide thine inеſtimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the World for our ſakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jeſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy bleſſed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our ſingular Wealth and Commodity; haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul and Body; giving us health, food, and apparel, and all other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poor miſerable life, which many others do want. For theſe and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodneſs only, and fatherly providence, hath hitherto poured upon, and do preſently pour upon us, and many others, we moſt humbly thank thee, and praiſe thy holy Name; beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkneſs thou haſt ſent over the Earth; ſo thou wouldſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our ſins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed againſt thy holy Commandments: And now as we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the ſame this Night and for evermore: and whenſoever our laſt ſleep of Death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to thy Glory and our joy, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord; So be it.

The 119 Pſalm.

BLeſſed are thoſe that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the law of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keep his teſtimonies, and ſeek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedneſs walk in his waies.

4 Thou haſt charged that we ſhould diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my waies were made ſo direct, that I might keep thy ſtatutes.

6 So ſhall I not be confounded, while I have reſpect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I ſhall have learned the judgments of thy righteouſneſs.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forſake me not utterly.

The ſecond Part.

WHerewith ſhall a young man cleanſe his way? even by ruling himſelf after thy word.

2 With my whole heart have I ſought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy *words* have I hid in my *heart*, that I ſhould not ſin againſt *thee*.

4 Bleſſed art thou, O Lord; O teach me thy ſtatutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy teſtimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy commandments, & have reſpect unto thy ways.

8 My delights ſhall be in thy *ſtatutes*, & I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

HEar, O ye Children, the Inſtruction of a Father, and give ear to learn underſtanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forſake ye not my *law*.

3 For I was my fathers ſon, tender and dear in the eyes of my mother.

4 He alſo taught me, and ſaid unto me; Let thine heart hold faſt my words, keep my Commandments, and thou ſhalt live.

5 Get wiſdom, get underſtanding; forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forſake her not, and ſhee ſhall keep thee, love her, and ſhe ſhall preſerve thee.

7 Wiſ-

7 Wiſdom is the beginning, get wiſdom therefore, and above all poſſeſſions get underſtanding.

8 Exalt her, and ſhe will exalt thee; ſhe ſhall bring thee to honour if thou imbrace her.

9 She ſhall give a comely ornament unto thy head; yea, ſhe ſhall give thee a crown of glory.

10 Hear my ſon, and receive my words, and the years of thy life ſhall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wiſdom, and led thee in the paths of righteouſneſs.

12 When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not be ſtraight; and when thou runneſt thou ſhalt not fall.

13 Take hold of inſtruction, and leave her not; keep her, for ſhe is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and paſs not by.

16 For they cannot ſleep except they have done evil, and their ſleep departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedneſs, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous ſhineth, as the light that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkneſs, they know not wherein they ſhall fall.

20 My ſon, hearken to my words, incline thine ear unto my ſayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midſt of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto thoſe that find them, and health unto all their fleſh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

THe man is bleſt, that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear;
Nor lead his life as ſinners do,
nor ſat in ſcorners chair.
2 But in the law of God the Lord,
doth ſet his whole delight,
And in the law doth exerciſe
himſelf both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that groweth
faſt by the rivers ſide,
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leaf ſhall never fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand;
Even ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the ungodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo,
But as the duſt which from the earth
the wind drives too and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men,
in judgment ſtand upright,
Nor yet the ſinners with the juſt,
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7 For why the way of godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
ſhall quite be over-thrown.

The 4 Pſalm.

O God that art my righteouſneſs,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou haſt ſet me at liberty,
When I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt,
For unto thee unceſſantly,
to cry I will not reſt.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my Glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuſe,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sin not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly,
ſee you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſs I ſay,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby ſhall make my heart
more joyfull and more glad,
Then they who of their Corn and Wine
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I
taking my reſt and ſleep,
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in ſafety keep.

The 50 Pſalm.

THe mighty God,
th' Eternal hath thus ſpoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke?
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt.
2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh beſt;
God will appear
in beauty moſt excellent;
3 Our God will come
Before that long time be ſpent.

Devouring fire
ſhall go before his face,
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace.

4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go to,
and now thy ſaints aſſemble
My pact they keep,
their gifts do not diſſemble.

6 The Heavens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſs,
For God is Judge
of all things more and leſs.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee nought conceal.
8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
Forgiving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calves out of thy ſtall.
10 For all the beaſts
are mine, within the woods,
On thouſand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all Birds that are on mountains,
All Beaſts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Pſalm. The firſt Part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſs,
and now with ſpeed ſome pity take,
My ſins deface, my faults redreſs,
good Lord, for thy great mercy ſake.
2 Waſh me, O Lord, and make me clean,
for this unjuſt and and ſinful act,
And purifie yet once again,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow do conſtrain
me to acknowledge mine exceſs,
My ſins alas do ſtill remain
before thy face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy ſight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgments juſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas
that firſt I was conceived in ſin,
Yea of my mother ſo born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Alſo behold, Lord, thou doſt love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wiſdom from above,
thou haſt reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyſop purge this blot,
I ſhall be clearer then the glaſs,
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſs ſhall I paſs.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſ-
(paſs.
Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my ſins I thee deſire,
which do in number paſs the ſand.
10 Make clean my heart within my breſt,
And frame it to thy holy will,
Thy conſtant ſpirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67 Pſalm.

HAve mercy on us, Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To ſhew to us do thou accord,
the brightneſs of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the World, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the ſame.

4 Throughout

4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth;
For thou with truth & right doſt guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,
& let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the ſame.
6 Then ſhall the earth increaſe,
great ſtore of fruit ſhall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
ſhall bleſs us eke withal.

7 God ſhall us bleſs, I ſay,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him ſhall ſtand in fear.

The 104 Pſalm.

MY ſoul praiſe the Lord,
ſpeak good of his name;
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appear?
So paſſing in glory,
that great is thy fame,
Honour and *Majeſty*
in thee ſhine moſt clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſs may ſee;
The heavens in ſuch ſort,
thou alſo haſt ſpread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lie,
in the Clouds full ſure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear;
And there with much ſwiftneſs,
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the air.

4 He made his Spirits
as Heralds to go,
And lightning to ſerve,
we ſee alſo preſt;
His will to accompliſh,
they run to and fro,
To ſave or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth
ſo firmly and faſt,
That it once to move
none ſhall have ſuch power;
6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his own Nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye,
And ſo gave due place,
thy words to obey;
At thy voice of thunder,
ſo fearful they be;
That in their great raging
they haſte ſoon away.

8 The mountains full high,
they then up aſcend,
If thou do but ſpeak,
thy word they fulfil:
So likewiſe the Vallies
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou ſhalt ſet,
how far they ſhall run,
So as in their rage
not that paſs they can;
For God hath appointed
they ſhall not return,
The Earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112 Pſalm.

THe man is bleſt that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed,

9 His Seed on Earth God will uprear,
and bleſs ſuch as from him appear.
3 His Houſe with good he will fulfill,
his Righteouſneſs endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Unto the Righteous doth ariſe
in trouble joy, in darkneſs light;
Compaſſion is in his Eyes,
and mercy always in his ſight.
5 Yea, pitty moveth ſuch to lend,
he doth by Juſtice things expend.

6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,
for he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.

9 He did well for the poor provide,
his Righteouſneſs ſhall ſtill remain,
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
though that the wicked man diſdain:
10 Yea, gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall he,
and ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113 *Pſalm.*

YE Children which do ſerve the Lord,
Praiſe ye his name with one accord.
2 Yea, bleſſed be always his name.
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praiſed with great fame.

4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,
As for his glory we may count,
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare?
Whoſe dwellings in the Heavens are,
of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelf, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and alſo in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poor which help none ſaw,
his only mercy did him move.

8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praiſe ye his holy name.

The 120 *Pſalm.*

IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.
2 Deliver me I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of falſe report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to fling,
thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No leſs then arrow keen,
or hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas! too long I ſlack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
which Kedars are by name;
By whom the flock elect,
And all of *Iſaac's* ſect,
are put to open ſhame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and ſet a quiet life.
But when my tale was told,
Cauſeleſs I was controul'd,
by them that loved ſtriſe.

The 126 *Pſalm.*

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extream,
His work was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that uſe to dream.
2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyful men.

The Heathen folk
were forced then for to confeſs,

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to deserts
the flowing Rivers send.

5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,
A time will come,
when they shall reap in mirth and joy,
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious seed,
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their sheives home bring,
and not empaired be.

The 148 Psalm.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry sky.
2. And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering Stars of Light.
4 And eke no less,
Ye Heavens fair,
And Clouds of th' ayr,
His laud express.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree.
6 Which he set fast;
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

The School-Master to his Schollars.

MY Child and Schollar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee, God to serve,
then to thy Parents, duty yield,
Unto all Men be courteous,
and mannerly in town and field.

Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,
let not your Hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readiness,
wash Hands and Face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,
Let Shooes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your array,
Without a Girdle, or Untrust,
then you and I must have a fray.

If that thou cry or talk aloud,
or Books do rend, or strike with Knife,
Or Laugh, or Play, Unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you Curse, Miscall, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lye,
If you forget a Schollars part,
then must you sure your Points untye.

If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the same,
Or if you loiter in the Streets,
when we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore my Child behave thy self,
so decently in all assays,
That thou mayst purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.

The

The first Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALl Numbers are made by the diverſe placing of theſe Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this Circle (o) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them ſtand together, in ſo many ſeveral places they muſt needs ſtand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right-hand, the firſt place, and ſo go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left-hand, the ſecond place; the next the third place, and ſo forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any Figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is; every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the firſt place, is but five, in the ſecond place, ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place, five hundred; in the fourth place, five thouſand: in the fifth place, fifty thouſand; and ſo thou mayeſt proceed. As for example, the number thus placed, 1682, being this preſent year from the Birth of Chriſt, is, One thouſand, ſix hundred, eighty two: 5701, being this preſent year from the Creation, (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand ſeven hundred and one. But my book growing greater then I purpoſed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter ſooner then peradventure (thou mayeſt think) I promiſed.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better underſtanding this brief *Chronologie* following, I thought good to advertiſe thee thus much: Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the Numbers above, ſo far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the years of the World in parts, called *five Periods*, which I for plainneſs ſake ſtick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin in my account five times, beſt anſwering (as I think) thy demands, when ſuch a one lived, or ſuch a thing done. For thou commonly moveſt thy queſtion one of theſe 5 ways; either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? How long after the departure out of *Ægypt*, and the Law given? How long before Christ? or how long after Christ, as thou thinkest, is neareſt one of thoſe times. If then thou findeſt the name as thou ſeekeſt, and the year ſet by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have ſet down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe Letter, according to the diverſity of the matter. If thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible, or Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, ſeek in the Roman or *Italick* Letter; which thou uſeſt to call the Latin Letter, and paſs over thoſe in the **Engliſh Letter**; for they concern not thy purpoſe. Again, if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeek only in the **Engliſh Letter**, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not; whoſe turns thou mayſt eaſily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note that (y) alone, ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth year.) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading; therefore read them ſo often till thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other **Engliſh**.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation, God having made the World, and Created ADAM *and* EVE; *their Poſterity was born in the Years after, as followeth.*

Year	Year
130 Seth.	874 Lamech.
253 Enoch.	1066 Noah.
325 Kenan.	1556 Shem.
395 Mahalaleel.	1558 Iaphet.
506 Jared.	1656 The Univerſal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of *Shem*,
622 Enoch.	
686 Mathuſelah.	

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year
2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
The Tower of *Babel* built.
Reu.
263 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
262 Haran.
352 Abraham.
416 Ishmael.
452 Sodom *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Jacob.
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Naphtali.
Asher.
602 Issachar.
Gad.
Zebulun.
604 Joseph.
609 Benjamin.
These twelve were the Sons of *Jacob*, called the Twelve Patriarchs; of whom came the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.
Minerva.
699 Pharez.
642 Hezron.
643 *Jacob* went into Ægypt, where Year.
they were 215 years.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the Children of *Israel* out of *Ægypt*; then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Josbua* brought the people out of the wilderness into the land of *Canaan*, & reigned 18 years.
41 *Jubilees* began.
58 *Othniel* judged *Israel* 40 years, whereof *Cusham* the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.
Rhadomanthus.
80 Boaz of *Rahab*.
90 *Ehud* and *Shamgar* judged 18 y. whereof *Eglon* the Moabite oppressed them 80 y.
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 *Debcrah* and *Barak* judged 40 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 y.

Year
198 *Obed* born of *Ruth.*
218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof the *Midianites* oppreſſed ſeven years.
Theſeus.
258 Abimelech 3 years.
261 Tola 23 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philiſtims* oppreſſed 12 y.
Amazones battel againſt Thebes
311 *Ibſan* judged 7 y.
318 Elon 10 y.
Troy deſtroyed.
329 *Abdon* the Pirathonite 8 y.
336 *Sampſon* 20 y. In the time of theſe ſix judged the *Philiſtines* oppreſſed.
350 *Ieſſe* Father of *David* by *Obed.*
356 *Eli* the Prieſt 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.
432 **Brutus came into** England, **if the ſtory be true.**
447 *David* reigned 40 y.
Nathan, *Aſaph*, *Haman*, and *Iedutha*, Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 years, and 481, in his fourth year, built the Temple before the Birth of Chriſt, about 916 y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Chriſt.

639 Temple built.
900 **Heſiod**

Year
896 *Rehoboam* reigned over *Judah*, 17 years.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Aſa 41 y.
838 Jehoſaphat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8 y.
805 Ahaziah 1 y.
804 Athalia 6 y.
798 Joaſh 43 y.
758 Amaſia 29 y.
Ionah Propheſieth.
743 **Rome built by Romulus upon four Hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Eſquilinus, Aventinus; and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the Walls, with other three Hills, Coelius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.**
729 Kingdom of *Iudah* void 12 years.
725 **Sardanapalus.**
718 Ahaziah 25 years.
Kingdom of *Iſrael* void twenty two years.
700 **Numa Pompilus the ſecond Roman King.**
615 **Lycurgus the Lacedemonion.**
Ioel, *Hoſea*, *Amos*, and *Iſaiah*, Propheſied.
Tullus Hoſtilius the third Roman King.
677 *Ionathan* over *Iudah* 55 y.
Micaiah alſo propheſied.
662 Ahaz 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.

628 *Sal-*

Year
628 *Salmanaſar* carried 10 Tribes of Iſrael captive to Babel, from whence they never returned: and here the race of the Kings of Iſrael ceaſed.
Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Aſſor* to *Babel*.
682 **Simonides.**
Ariſtorenus.
Anchus Martius the fourth Roman King.
Archilochus, Alcæus, Homer, Phalaris.
617 Manaſſeth 55 years.
Ieremiah propheſieth.
610 **Sappho Milo, Stesichorus, Epimenides.**
564 Nebuchadnezzar.
592 Amon 2 y.
560 Joſia 31 y.
Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* Propheſie.
426 Jehojakim 11 y.
Capitivity, where *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captive *Daniel*, and many others into Babylon, began the third year of *Iehojakim*.
Ieremiah continueth his Propheſie in *Iudah*.
Daniel Propheſieth in Babel.
518 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel Propheſieth.
307 *Ieruſalem* deſtroyed, and *Ieremiah* with the remnant of *Iudah* carried into *Egypt*, where *Ieremiah* Propheſieth.

Year
Ezekiel continueth his Propheſie in Babel.
501 **Conſuls two years began in Rome.**
495 **Horatius Cocles.**
494 Salathiel.
493 **Dictators in Rome.**
487 **Tribunes of the People began in Rome.**
468 Zerobbabel.
466 **Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Creſus, Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, Seven Wiſe-Men, Piſiſtratus.**
456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belſhazzar*, began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.
454 Temple began to be built.
The Hiſtory of Ezra.
Artachſhaſhite, call'd of prophane Writers *Chambaſes*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.
The Hiſtory of *Eſther*.
Ahaſhueroſh called *Darius Hyſtaſpis*.
444 He devorced *Vaſhthi*, married *Eſther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.
431 **Tribuni Militum.**
425 *Darius* of *Perſia*, called alſo *Artaſhaſte*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.
Haggai Propheſieth.

Zacha-

Year

Zachariah Propheſieth.

423 *Malachi* the laſt Prophet.

424 *Nehemiah* his Story, who builded the Walls of Jeruſalem.

387 Battel Peloponeſiack, 27 years till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.

386 Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Aechilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hypocrates, Parmenios, Ariſtarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alſibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.

251 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Ariſtocles, Demeſthenes, Epicarus, Epaminondus, Theophraſtus, Menander, Xenocrates.

344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.

332 *Alexander* the Great, conquered *Perſia*: he intreated the Jews honourably, and reigned 12 years.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians Great, which after the death of *Alexander*, was divided

Year

into four Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Ægypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.

Now beginneth the Story of the *Machabees*.

301 Two Decii in Rome.

300 Xeno Author of the Stoicks.

Aratus, Demetrius, Phalereus.

288 *Ptolomey Philadelphus* cauſed ſeventy Interpreters to Tranſlate the LAW into Greek.

283 Hetruria pieled to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 years.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

238 Jeſus Sirach.

236 Nebius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 The ſecond Battle of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.

131 The third Battle of Carthege, which was in three years utterly deſtroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Phariſees, Saducees, and Eſenees began their Sects.

89 Civil War in Rome eight years, between Marius and Sylla, becauſe Sylla being younger

Year
pounger was choſen Captain into Aſia, to the Battel Mithridatick.
17 Tiganes King of Armenia.
65 Cato Uticenſis, Saluſtius.
57 Cicero Conſul.
57 Britain entred upon by Julius Ceſar.
47 Julius Ceſar reigned Emperour 5 years.
44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius, Nepos.
42 *Octavius Auguſtus* Emperor 56.
34 *Herod* the Great made King of *Jury*, after whoſe death his four ſons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs, ſee *Luke* 3. 1.
Temple again ſumptuouſly build- by *Herod*.
Chriſt born in the 24 year of *Auguſtus*: From which beginneth our uſual account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Chriſt.

16 *Tiberius* Emperour, after the Birth of *Chriſt* 16 years.
33 *Chriſt* Crucified.
33 *Stephen* Stoned.
42 *Paul* Converted.
42 *Herod Agrippa* Preſident in *Jury*:

Year
He behead *James*.
42 *Matthew* wrote his Goſpel.
44 *James* beheaded.
46 *Mark* Preached in *Ægypt*.
49 *Luke* wrote.
50 Epiſtle to the *Galatians* written from *Antioch*.
53 Epiſtles to the *Theſſalonians*, written from *Athens*.
54 *Philip* Martyred.
51 Epiſtle to the *Corinthians* from *Epheſus*.
51 To *Timothy* from *Troas*.
To *Titus* from *Troas*.
55 To *Corinth* from *Philippi*.
55 *Peter*'s firſt Epiſtle.
56 *Peter*'s ſecond Epiſtle.
56 To the *Romans* from *Corinth*.
57 *Claudius Nero* Perſecutor.
59 Epiſtles to the *Philippians*, *Epheſians*, *Coloſſians*, *Philemon*, from *Rome*.
61 *Acts* by *Luke* (now as is thought.)
63 *James* thrown down from a Pinnacle.
69 Epiſtle to *Timothy*.
69 *Paul* Martyred at *Rome*.
73 *Jeruſalem* deſtroyed by *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*.
76 *Ignatius* Biſhop of *Antioch*.
83 *Domitian* Emperour.
85 *Nicoliatan*. Hereticks.
90 *Cornelius*, *Tacitus*, *Suitonius*, *Aulus*, *Gellius*, *Plutarch*, *Quintilian*, *Juvenal*, *Aſpian*, *Apubijus*.
93 *John* Baniſhed to *Patmos*, where (as it is thought) he wrote his

Year
his Goſpel, and the Revelation.
67 *John* returned from *Patmos* to *Epheſus*.
100 *John* died.
114 *Pliny* writeth for the Chriſtians.
133 *Galen*.
170 *Juſtinus* died a Martyr.
180 *Ireneus* of *Lions*.
187 *England* received the Goſpel.
202 *Clemens Alexandrinus*.
210 *Tertullian*.
219 *Origen*.

Year
249 *Cyprian*.
289 *Conſtantine* reigned in *England*.
307 *Euſebius*.
333 *Athanaſius*.
347 *Hilary*.
347 *Gregory Nazianzen*.
371 *Ambroſe* B. of *Millain*.
375 *Hieronymus*.
400 *Chryſoſtom*.
409 *Auguſtine*.
414 *Theodoret*.
500 *Goths* conquered *Italy*, then increaſed *Barbariſm* and *Papiſtry*.

Directions for the Unskilful.

IF thou haſt not been acquainted with ſuch a Table as this following, and deſireſt to make uſe of it, thou muſt get the Alphabet. *Viz.* The Order of the Letters as they ſtand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter ſtands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midſt, and (*u*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldſt find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*), but if with (*bu*) ſee toward the end of that Letter; and if thou obſerveſt the ſame for the third and fourth Letters, thou ſhalt find thy word preſently. Secondly, Thou muſt know the Cauſe of the difference of the Letters: all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the *Latin*, or other learned Language. Thoſe with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are *French* Words made *Engliſh*. Thoſe with the **Engliſh** Letters are meerly **Engliſh**, or from ſome other Vulgar Tongue; the Word joyning unto it is ever **Engliſh**, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar Enliſh Word. But thoſe that have no Word expounding them, are ſet down to let thee ſee their true Writing, wherein I thought thou mighteſt otherwiſe err. And, know further, that all the Words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) or (*h*) is never pronounced,

pronounced, or end with (*iſm*) are all *Greek* words, as *Hypocrites*, *Philoſophy*, *Chriſt*, *Baptiſm*. But where I ſay they are *Greek*, I mean with ſome difference of Termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly ſtampt, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our faſhion: as Chriſt is in Latine *Chriſtus*, in Greek *Chriſtos*; ſo Baptiſm in Latine *Baptiſmus*, in Greek *Baptiſmos*. The like muſt be obſerved for the Latine words, as thoſe that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remiſſion*, in Latine, *creatio*, *remiſſio*: But touching the French, we have ſome of them with difference, and ſome without; and thus thou ſhalt diſcern them: thoſe with difference are marked with this (*) as (*accompliſh*) in French (*accomplir*), and therefore you ſhall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as thus, In that word *Brigandine*, ſee *Barque*, then thoſe two be of a ſignification, and ſo thou ſhalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two ſignifications, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog, is well known, but a *Barque*, that is a little Ship, is not ſo familiar, therefore I put down that: if I ſhould put down all derivations, it would be over-long: Therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice ſoon from the Primitive or Original. I have therefore ſet down ſome few of the hardeſt, yet ſome Rules for them thou ſhalt find in the end; there are many more from *Latin* and *French*, but being well known, I omit them.

A *Bandon* caſt away
abba Father
abbeſſe abba eſſe, Miſtris of a Nunnery
abreviate ſhort
abridge, ſee abreviate
abute lye unto
abecedary the Order of the Letters, or he that uſeth them
abbet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject baſe
abjure renounce
aboliſh make void
abricor * lt. of Fruit
aboard
abrogate, ſee oboliſh
abſolve pardon
abſolve perfect
abſolution forgiveneſs
abſtinence refraining
abſtract, ſee abreviate
abſurd fooliſh
accent tune
accept take liking

acceſs free coming to
acceſſary partaker
accident befall
accommodate fit to
accompliſh * finiſh
account * to reckon
accord * agreement
accurate cunning
accrew * grown
aſcertain * make ſure
atchieve, ſee accompliſh
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
acute witty
addict given to
adieu farwel
addreſs prepare, direct
adjacent lying to
adjourn defer
adjure make to ſwear
adminiſter govern or ſerve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admiſſion receiving
adopt take for his Child
adore worſhip
adorn beautifie
adverſe contrary
advertiſe give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowſon patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and courteous in ſpeech
affect earneſtly deſire
affinity kin by marriage
affirmative avouching
affiance truſt
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleneſs
agony heavy paſſion
alacrity cheerfulneſs
alarm ſound to the Battle
alien ſtranger
alienation eſtranging
alight
aledge * lying proof
alliance kindred or league
alluſion pointing to
alude to point to
aliment nouriſhment
alms
almighty
alphabet order of Letters
alteration debate
allegory ſimilitude
allegiance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
ambaſſadour meſſenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition deſire to honour
ambuſhment privy train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accurſed
andiron
anguiſh grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadverſion noting

antichriſt against Chriſt
antidated fore-dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly diſguiſed
annihilate make void
anceſtor fore-fathers
annullity, ſee annihilate
aphoriſm general rule
apoſtate back-ſlider
apoſtacy falling away
amen ſo be it
apoſtle gr. ſee ambaſſadour
apology gr. defence
apocalyps gr. Revelation
alpha gr. the firſt Greek Letter
apothecary
apochrypha not of authority
apparent in ſight
appeach accuſe
appeal to ſeek to a higher Judg
appertain to belong
appurtenant } belonging
appurtenance }
appetite deſire to eat
application applying to
appoſe ask queſtion
appoſition appoſing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own
apt fit
Arbiter } Umpire
arbitrator }
arbitriment Judment
arch gr. chief
Archangel gr. chief Angel
archbipoſh chief Biſhop
architect chief builder
argent ſilver
argue to reaſon
arithmetick gr. art of numbering
ark Ship
armory houſe of armour
arraign
arrive * come to land
arrerages * debt unpaid
artificer handicrafts-men
artificial workman-like
articulate joynted
aſcend go up
aſcertain * aſſure
aſſent agreement
aſcent a going up
aſcribe give to
askew aſquint
aſpect looking up
aſpire climb up
aſperate rough
aſpiration breathing
aſſay * prove
aſſail ſet upon
aſſayl, ſee aſſail
aſſertion affirming
aſſiduity continuance
aſſervation earneſt affirming
aſſign appoint
aſſignation appointing
aſſizes
aſſiſtance help
aſſocitae company
aſtrictive } binding
aſtringent }
aſtronomy gr. } knowledg of the
aſtrology } Stars

athieſt

atheist without God
atheism the Opinion of the Atheist
atach seize upon
attaint * convict of crime
attainder * a conviction
attempt * set upon
attentive heedy
attribute give to
avarice covetousness
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor Hearer, or Officer of accounts
audible easie to be heard
aver avouch
augment to increase
avouch affirm with earnestness
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harvest
axiome certain principles.
Balance a pair of Scales
bayliff
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptist a Baptizer
baptism
barbarian rude person
barbarism barbarousness
barque * a small Ship
barreter a contentious person
barrester allowed to give counsel
barter to bargain
battery beating
balm
beatitude blessedness
beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good will
benign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft deprived
besiege
biere
bishop Overseer
blanck to make white
blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God
blood
bear
beast
boat
bough
bought
bonnet cap
bracelets
bracer
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigandine, see *barque*
brandish * to make a Sword bright
breath
brothel keeper of a house of Bawdry
bruise
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the same
burgess a head man of a Town
build.
Calidity craftiness
capacity fit to take or receive
cancel to undo
canon gr. Law
canonize make a Saint
capital deadly, or great

capi-

capital State-house
capitulate
captious catching
captive prisoner
captivate make subject
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshlines
casualty chance
castigation chastisement
catalogue gr. head-roll
cathedrel gr. Church, chief in the Dioces
catholique universal
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestial heavenly
celerity swiftnes
censure correction
censor corrector
centurion Captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
ceruse white Lead
cistern
character the fashion of a Letter
chaunt * sing
champaign plain field
chambering lightnes
charter or writing
chamberlain
chariot
chancery
chivalry knighthood
chief
cherubim order of Angels
chirography gr. hand-writing
christ anointed
chirurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger
chronicle gr. History
chronographer gr. history writer
chronology gr. history of times
church faithful people
chrystial gr. glass
cyder drink made of Apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
citron
city
citizen
circumcise turn about the privy skin
circumference round circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech
circumvent prevent
civit
civil
clamorous ready to speak ill
clemency gentlenes
client he that is defended
cockatrice k. of beasts
collect gather
colleague companion
collatio recital
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
colum one side of a Page divided
comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning
comet gr. blasing Star
commentary exposition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellowship
compact joyn together
compendious short
competitor he that standeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complexion
complices Colleagues
compose make
composition agreement
comprehend contain
comprise, see comprehend
concoct to digest meat
concord agree
concordance agreement
competent convenient
compromit to make agree
concavity hollowness
compulsion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiscence desire
concur agree together
condescend agree unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confession compounding
confederate, see compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence trust
confirm establish
confiscate forfeiture of goods
conflict battel
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congestion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity, see concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture guess
consent { Agreement / Harmony }
consequence following
consecrate to make holy
consequent following
conserve keep
consist stand
consolation comfort
consistory a place of civil judgment
consort, see consent
conspire agree for ill
construe expound
consult take counsel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continence modest abstaining
contract make short
contradiction
contribute bestow
contrite sorrowful
contrition sorrow
convert turn
convict proved guilty
convert lying before
converse company with
convocation calling together
convulsion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful

corps dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
corroborate strengthen
covert hiding-place
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. description of the world
counterpoise make level
countermand command contrary
compunction pricking
coffin a basket, or coyp-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
criminous faulty
crucifie fasten to a Cross
crocodile k. of beasts
culpable blame-worthy
cubit a foot and half
cup-boord
cursality turning fast over
cymbal an instrument
clyster a glyster
cypress
Deacon gr. provider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
damage loss
decent comely
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comeliness
decypher describe
dedicating a devoting
deduct taking out
defect want
deflower to dishonour
defraud deceive
deformed ill shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
dehort move from
deity Godhead
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood
delusion mockery
demonstate shew plainly
denizon free-man
denounce declare a sentence against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive, see oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from another
derogate, see detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment loss
detrude thrust from
devote given unto.
dexterity aptness

diabolical devilish
diadem crown
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference
defame
defamation a slandering
difficult hard
dioceſs gr. juriſdiction
dioceſan that hath juriſdiction
digeſt bring in order, ſee concoct
dignity worthineſs
digreſs turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
diminution leſſening
diſburſe * lay out money
diſcend, ſee deſcend
diſciple ſcholar
diſcipline inſtruction
diſſent diſagree
diſcern ſee
diſcloſe diſcover
diſcord diſagreement
diſcuſs examine, or diſſolve
disjoyn unjoyn
diſfranchiſe take away Freedom
diſmiſs let paſs
diſloyal diſobedient
diſparagement inequality of birth
diſpence ſet free
diſperſe ſend abroad
diſpeople to unpeople a place
diſcent from our anceſtors
diſſimilitude unlikeneſs
diſſolve unloose
diſſolute careleſs
diſſonant diſagreeing
diſtinguiſh put difference
dice
diſable make unable
diſability unableneſs
diſanul make void
diſputable queſtionable, or doubtful
define
diſcomfit put to flight
diſcomfiture a putting to flight
diſcipher lay open
digeſtion bringing into order
digreſſion going from the matter
difficulty hardneſs
dimenſion meaſuring
direction ordering
diſſimulation diſſembling
diſcourſe
diſmember part one piece from another
diſpoſition natural inclination, or ſetting in order
diſcipation ſcattering
diſſolution breaking
diſtillation diſtilling, or dropping down
diſtinct differing
diſtinction making a difference
divulge make common
diſpoil take away by violence
diſplay ſpread abroad
diſtracted troubled in mind
diſtribution diviſion
diſturb diſquiet
diſſwade, ſee dehort
ditty the matter of a ſong
divert turn from
divine heavenly

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity dailiness
doctrine learning
dolour grief
dolourous grievous
docility easiness to be bought
dolphine k. of Fish
domestical at home
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eclipse gr. failing
ecclesiastical belonging to the Church
edict commandment
edifie building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womanish
efficacy force
effusion pouring forth
egress forth-going
election choice
elect chosen
elegance fine speech
elephant k. of beast
emroids k. of disease
elevate lift up
embleme gr. picture
emmet pismire
empire government
encroach
ennaration declaration
encounter set against
enduce move
ennance make greater
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitch
enfranchise make free
enflame burn
engrate press upon
ensign flag of war
enormous out of square
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put between
environ compass about
ephah k. of measure
epitaph gr. the writing on a Tomb
epitomy gr. the brief of a book
epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
epistle gr. a letter sent
episcopal bishop like
epicure given to pleasure
epilogue conclusion
equinoctial when the days and nights are equal
erect set up
erroneous full of errour
escheit forfeit
essence substance
estimate esteem
eternal everlasting
evangelist bringer of good tydings
evict over-come
eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer
evocation calling forth
exasperate whet on
exact perfect, or require with extremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation advancing
except

excursion running out
exceed
excel
Exchequer office at receipt
exclaim cry out
execrable cursed
execute perform
excrement dung
exempt free
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile banish
exorcist gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put out
expend lay out
expedition haste
expect look for
expire end
explicate declare
exploit enterprize
expulsion driving out
exquisite perfect
extend spread forth
extenuate lessen
extol advance
extort writing out
extract draw out
extemporal } sudden
extemporary }
Fabulous feigned
fact deed
faction division
factious that maketh division
facility easiness
falconer
fallacity deceipt
fantasie
fatal by destiny
festival feast-day
festivity mirth
female } the she
feminine }
fertile fruitful
fervent hot
fever ague
figurative by signs
finally lastly
firmament sky
flaggon great wine-pot
flexibly easily bent
flegm one of the humours
flux disease of scouring.
fornication uncleanness between single persons
fortification strengthning
fountain head-spring
fortitude valiantness
fragments relicks
fragility brittleness
fragrant sweet smelling
fraternity brotherhood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontlet k. head attire
fructifie make fruitful
frustrate make void.
frugal thrifty
fugitive runnagate
function calling
funeral burial
furbrusher dresser
furious raging
future time to come
Garboyl hurly-burly
garner corn-chamber
gem precious stone

genti-

gentility } gentry
generosity }
gentile heathen
generation off-spring
gender
genealogy generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of measuring
gesture
ginger
gourd k. plant
gorget
gorgeous
gospel glad tydings
gradation by steps
graduate that hath taken degrees
gratifie to pleasure
gratis freely
guardian * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters
Hability }
or } ableness
ability }
habitable able to dwell in
habit apparel
harbinger sent before to prepare
harmony gr. musick
hallelujah praise to the Lord
heralds kings messengers
haughty lofty
hebrew from hebers stock
heathen see gentile
helmet head-piece
heretick } that holds heresie
heretical }
homage worship
hosanna save I pray
horror amazement
hostage pledge
host army
hostility hatred
humane gentle
humidity moisture
hymn gr. song
hypocrite dissembler
hysope
Ideot gr. unlearned
idolatry gr. false worship
jealous
Jesus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illigitimate unlawfully born
illusion mockery
imbecility weakness
imbarque
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without measure
immortal everlasting
impeach accuse
immunity freedom
impediment let
imperial belonging to the Church
imperfection unperfectness
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodliness
impose lay upon
impression printing
impudent shameless
impugn disprove
impute
impunity without punishment
impropriation making proper
imanity beastly cruelty
importune to be earnest with
imperious desirous to rule
incessantly

incessantly earnestly
inquisition searching
incense lt. of offering
incence to stir up
incident happening
inchant bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtful
incompatible unsufferable
incongruity without agreement
incontinent presently, or unchast
incur run into
indemnity without loss
indignity unworthiness
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill reported
infection corrupting
infer bring in
infernal belonging to Hell
infirmity weakness
inflamation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
inform give notice
ingrave carve
ingredience entrance
inhabit dwelling
inhibit forbid
inhibitation forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful, or hurtful
innovate make new
innovation making new
inordinate out of order
insinuate creep in
inspire breathe into
insolent proud
instigation provoking
institute appoint
intercept prevent
intercession going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourse mutual access
interest profitable
interline write between
intermeddle deal with
intermingle mingle with
intermission a ceasing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a question asking
interrupt break off
intricate inwrapped
introduction entrance
intrude to thrust in violently
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehensible without reproof
Israelite of Israel
judicial belonging to judgment
jubile year of joy
juror sworn man
juice
justifie approve.
Lapidary skilful in stones
largess liberality
lascivious wanton
laud praise
laurel bay-tree
laxative loose
legacy gift by will, or ambassage
legion hoast

legate

legate ambaſſage
legerdemain light-handed
leproſie k. of diſeaſe
libertine loose in religion
lethargy k. of drowſie diſeaſe
licentious taking of liberty
lieutenant deputy
limitation appointment
literature learning
lingel ſhoo-makers thread
linguiſt skilful in tongues
litigious quarrellous
lore law
lottery * caſting of lots
loyal obedient
lunatick wanting of wits
Magician uſing witchcraft
magiſtrate governour
magnanimity of a great mind
magnificence ſumptuouſneſs.
malady diſeaſe
malicious
male-contented diſcontented
malign hating
mannacles fetters
marger
maranatha accurſed
manumiſs ſet free
march go in array
mart fair
martial warlike
marches borders
margent edge of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witneſs
matron ancient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe
mechanical gr. handycraft
mediocrity meaſure
medicine
mercement
Mediator Advocate
mercer
mercy
meditate muſe
monſtrous defiled
melancholly gr. humour of ſolitarineſs
melodious ſweet ſounding
meretorious that deſerveth
method gr. order
metaphor gr. ſimilitude
miniſtration miniſtring
militant warring
minority under age
monaſtery colledge of Monks.
miraculous marvellous
mirrour * a looking-glaſs
mitigate aſſwage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility moving
modeſt ſober
moderate temperate
modern of our times
moiety half
moment weight, or ſudden
momentary ſudden
monarch gr. one ruling all.
moote argue
monument antiquity
morality civil behaviour
mortal that endeth
mortuary due for the dead.
motive cauſe moving
morti
mountain great hill

muni-

munition defence
mutable changeable
muſtachio's upper lips hair
malmſey
muſe goodneſs of learning
mutation change
myrrhe k. of ſweet gum
myſtical that hath a miſtery in it
myſtery hidden ſecret.
Native born
narration declaration
near
neceſſity
navigation ſailing.
negromancy gr. black art
nerve ſinew
negligence
neuter of neither ſide
nicolitan gr. an heritick from nicholas
nephew
nonage underage
non-ſuit not-following
novice
notifie give knowledge
numeration numbring
nutriment nourishment.
Obeyſance obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obſtinate froward
obſcure darkneſs
obſtruction ſtopping
obtuſe dull
occidental belonging to the weſt
odious hateful
odour ſmell
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling
officious dutiful
olivet place of olives
omnipotent almighty
operation working
opportunity fitneſs
oppoſe ſet againſt
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a ſpeech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writing
oſtentation boaſting
overplus more then needeth.
Pacifie quiet
pamphlet ſmall treatiſe
pantofle a ſlipper
paradiſe a place of pleaſure
paraphraſe gr. expoſition
paramour amorous lady
parable ſimilitude
parcel
parget
partial
partition diviſion
paſſion ſuffering
paſſeover one of the jews feaſts
pathetical gr. vehement
patriarch chief father
patrimony fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavillion tent
paucity fewneſs
pavement
peccavi I have offended

parti-

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowful
penticoſt gr. Whitſontide
penſive
peregrination journeying in a ſtrange land
peremptory reſolute
perfect.
period end
perilous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partake
pervert over-throw
peruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that Sect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſs
philoſophy, gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate Sea-robber
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoyl in war
pilot * Maſter-guider of a ſhip
plaintiff the Complainant
planet, gr. wandring Star
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fulneſs
plume feather
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel Ornament for a Horſe breaſt
poet, gr. a Verſe-maker
poetreſs a Woman-poet
poliſh deck
pollute defile
pomegranate, k. of Fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtſcript written after
protract defer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept Command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface, ſee preamble
prejudice hurt
prejudicated fore-ſtalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative Priviledge
presbyteri, gr. Elderſhip
preſcript degree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtin old

Probation allowance
Prodigious monstrous
Proceed go on
Profound deep
Prophane ungodly
Prognosticate foretell
Progeny offspring
Prohibit forbid
Prologue, see Preface
Prolix tedious
Prompt ready
Promulgation, see Publication
Propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
Propose propound
Propriety property
Prorogue put off
Prostitute set open for uncleanness
Propheſie foretell or expound
prophet, gr. he that propheſieth
prospect a sight afar off
proweſs valiantneſs
prose the writing that is not Verse
Proselite, gr. stranger converted
prostate fall down
protect defend
provocation provoking
provident foreseeing
prudence wisdom
Psalm heavenly Song
Psalmograph } Writer of
Psalmist } Psalms
Psalter book of Psalms
Publish set abroad
publick open
Publican Toll-gatherer
Publication publishing
Purgatory place of purging
Pursuit following
Puissant powerful
Putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle four-cornered
quadrant four-squared
queach thick heap
quinteſſence the chief vertue
quotidian daily.
Rapacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie establish
real unfeigned
receipt
receit
recogniſance acknowledgment
recoil go back
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refreſh
redeem buy again
redemption buying again
refection refreshing
reflection casting back
refer put over
refuge succour
regenerate born again
regiment government
regiſter Calender
reject cast away
rejoynder
reiterate repeat
relate report
relation reporting
relapse backsliding
relaxation refreshing
relinquiſh forsake
remit forgive
remiſs loose
remorse prick of Conscience
remove renew

renounce

renounce * forſake
repaſt food
repel put back
repeal call back
repoſe put truſt in
repreſs put down
repulſe putting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
reſign give over
reſtauration reſtoring
reſume take again
revoke call back
rhetorick art of Eloquence
rhetorician, gr. skilful in rhetorick
rheum, gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment firſt inſtruction
rupture breach
ruſtical clownish
Sabbath reſt
ſacriledge Church-robbing
ſacrament holy ſign or oath
ſacrifice
ſadduce, lt. Sectary
ſafeguard ſafe keeping
ſaint holy one
ſanctification holineſs
ſalubrity wholſomneſs
ſanctity, ſanctimony } holineſs
ſanctuary holy place
ſandals, gr. Slippers
ſapience wiſdom
ſatiety fulneſs
ſatyr nipping Verſe
ſaturity fulneſs
ſavage wild
ſauce
ſcalp Pate
ſacrifice launch a Soze
ſcepter, ſign of rule
ſchiſm breach
ſchiſmatick that moveth a ſchiſm
ſcripture writing
ſcruple doubt
ſcrupulous full of doubts
ſcourges
ſcurrility ſaucy ſcoffing
ſeclude ſhut out
ſectary, ſee ſchiſmatick
ſecundary the ſecond
ſeduce deceive
ſedulity diligence
ſeigniory Lordſhip
ſeminary a Nurſery
ſenator Alderman
ſenſible eaſily felt
ſenſe
ſenſual brutiſh
ſepulchre grave
ſequel following
ſequeſter to remove from, or diſplace
ſervice
ſerjeant
ſervitude bondage
ſervile ſlaviſh
ſeverity ſharpneſs
ſect kind
ſignificant plainly ſignifying
ſimplicity plainneſs
ſiniſter unhappy
ſituation placing

slaughter
slice
sluce
soar mount high
sociable fellow-like
solace
solution unloosing
society fellowship
solicet move
summary brief
sophister cavileer
sorcery
soveraign chief
spacious large
specifie signifie
special
spicery
spleen gr. milt
spongeous like a spunge
spruce
squinancy k. disease
station standing
stability sureness
stillatory a distilling place
stiperdiary that serveth for wages
studious diligent
style manner of speech
submiss lowly
suborn procure a false witness
subscribe write under
substract }
subtract } taken from
substitute deputy
subtile crafty
subversion overthrowing
succeed follow
suggest
sulphur brimstone
summarily briefly
superficies upperside
superfluous needless
superscription writing above
supplant overthrow
support bear up
supposition supposing
suppress
superior higher
supremacy chiefdom
surcharge overcharge
surmount exceed
surcingle
suspence
surplus, see overplus
survive overlive
synagogue place of assembly
sycophant tale-bearer
synod general assembly.
Tabernacle tent
timerarious rash
temerity rashness
temperature temperateness
temperate keeping a mean
temperance sobriety
temple a Church
tempestuous boysterous
temporize to serve the time
temporary for a time
terrestrial earthly
tenuity smalness
tetrarch gr. governour of a fourth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite shave
timerous fearful
tertiain every other day
testification witnessing

theology

theology gr. divinity
thyme l. herb
tractable easie to handle
tractate a treatise
tragedy a solemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
transitory soon pass away
tranquillity quietness
transfer convey over
transform transfigure
transgress break
translate turn
transport carry over
transpose change
triangle three cornered
tribunal judgment-seat
tripartrice threefold
trivial common
tribe company
tromp deceive
triumph great joy
triumphant rejoycing for the conquest
tribute
truce peace
turbulent
tympany l. dropsie.
Vacant void
valour courage
vanquish overcome.
vapour moysture.
vendible saleable
venerable worshipful
versifie make verses
venerable fleshly
vesture
vestiment } garment
vice
vicious
view
vincible
victorious that hath gotten many victories
vineyard orchard of grapes
vigilant watchful
visitation going to see
vision sight
ulcer vile
union unity
unite joyn
universal general
urine stale
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling
volubility swiftness
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanity courtesie
usurp take unlawful authority
utility profit
vulgar common.
wages
wager
weight
wrought.

FINIS.

TO THE READER.

IF notwithstanding my former Reasons in the *Preface*, thou doubtest thy little Child may have spoiled his Book before it be learned, thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair, these written Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of *Rule*, or length of *Matter*, unfit for Children: plentiful *Experience* in very young Ones, (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash, or unkind.

Farewell.

---

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTUWXYZ.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holie Ghost. Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust: O quicken thou me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou heardest me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy commandments, and so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness, comfort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and grant me to make much of thy law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy Judgments have I laid before me.

I have stuck unto thy testimonies: O Lord confound me not.

I will run the way of thy commandments when thou hast set my heart at liberty.

LONDON,

Printed by M. H. and J. M. for the Company of STATIONERS: 1684.

Thomas Legg
His Book giving
him by his
Godmother Garard
march 9 ~ 10 ~

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Coote, Edmund

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